

Americans Enter Bouzieres; British Close to Locai

ALLIED ARMIES MOVE FORWARD

Germans Falling Back in Champagne—Gen. Gouraud's Men Cross River Suipe.

OVER 20-MILE FRONT

Towns South Leen—Desperate Attempt to Check Anglo-American Advance.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The German front in the Champagne district has been broken over a front of thirty-seven miles and the Germans are falling back all along the line, the war office announced Friday night.

The retirement extends from the Suipe river past the Arnes, where Americans are fighting. The French and Americans have penetrated the German base and important railway town of Vouziers.

Italian and French troops are continuing their brilliant advance on the Chemin-des-Dames.

(Vouziers is thirty-two miles north-east of Rheims, and lies in the district just northwest of Grand Pre, where Americans are on the offensive. Half a dozen highways and two railroads converge at Vouziers.)

The French line now runs along the Retourne river and the Paves-Vouziers road.

The new line is approximately eleven miles north of the front as it stood before the Americans began attacking in the eastern part of the Champagne area.)

Huns Hold Bridgehead.

With the French Army in France, Friday, Oct. 12.—(Reuters.)—Gen. Gouraud's troops have crossed the Suipe river almost everywhere along the twenty-mile front between Hettich and Bethenille. The Germans still hold the bridgehead at Bouz-sur-Suipe.

The enemy is retiring to his next zone of resistance on the Retourne, but there are unmistakable evidences that he is preparing for a still further retreat.

Villages Burning.

With the French Army in the Champagne, Oct. 12.—(Reuters.)—Vouziers and Guise as well as all of the villages in the whole region south of Leen are burning.

Bridges Blown Up.

With the British Army in France, Friday, Oct. 12.—The enemy today began an attempt to slow up the Anglo-American advance in main battle front. All bridges across the river Suipe from Le Cateau southward were blown up and the Germans seem to have been digging in furiously along the line of the high ground some 5,000 to 6,000 yards from the river.

Advance Toward Douai.

London, Oct. 12.—British forces last night continued their advance north of the Senne river, Field Marshal Haig announced today.

The advance in the villages of Hamel and Brebieres, less than three miles from Douai, and Cuiency, less than two miles from Douai, have been captured.

Further north the British have pushed to the east of Henin-Lietard, northwest of Douai, and they are in the environs of Ennuy.

Americans Closing In on Dun-Sur-Meuse

PROGRESS MADE AGAINST KRIEMILDE SWITCH.

Railway Put Out of Commission by Direct Hits From Big American Guns.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The Americans are closing in on Dun-Sur-Meuse, while their left wing is within five miles of Bouzancy, says Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris. Continuing he says that important events will change the face of things may be expected in this part of the Woivre front.

Orders found on prisoners, says M. Hutin, show that the enemy was instructed to resist on the Suipe river front until the 14th at least in order to save the material possible and to enable the adjacent armies to conduct an orderly retreat. Gen. Gouraud's attack upset this plan. Although the Germans had twenty-five divisions in the Champagne sector, twelve of which were fresh, the attack of the Americans was so sudden and so powerful that the crown prince has moved his headquarters from Metz to his host.

600 Prisoners.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 12.—(U.S.A.)—The American forces continued their attacks against the Germans between the Meuse river and Grandpre this morning, making important local advances.

Six hundred German prisoners were captured yesterday.

The progress achieved by the Americans during this morning was made against the Kriemhilde switch line before St. Georges and Landres.

SUGAR TELLS OF PRESENCE OF AMERICANS

With the British Army on the St. Quentin-Cambrai Front, Oct. 12.—French civilians behind the German lines first learned of America's entrance in the war when they saw sugar. Hundreds of these civilians who have been liberated in the last few days said they knew when they saw sugar that America was in the war, because only Americans had sugar. The Germans kept them in ignorance of what America was doing.

GERMANS FORCED ACROSS THE AIRE

Americans Extend Lines Beyond Kriemhilde Line Between Argonne and Meuse.

ADVANCE UNDER FIRE

New Move Threatens to Outflank St. Juvin and Hill to North.

(By Newton C. Parke)

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 12 (8 a.m.)—Fine fighting weather prevailed on the American front today. It was clear, but there was some ground mist.

New attacks, in which the Americans advanced east of the Aire river, were made Friday morning. They were carried out under heavy enemy fire from St. Juvin and Hill No. 182, north of St. Juvin.

The Americans are now beyond the Kriemhilde line, between the Argonne and the Meuse and by establishing a new line have semi-enclosed Briulles, St. Juvin and Landres and St. Georges.

American Gains.

The American gains east of the Meuse have been extended in the face of counter-attacks. All of the counter-attacks were shattered.

During Friday afternoon the American guns were in action and Hill No. 182 was severely pounded. By the new advance the Germans at that point were in the hill to the north.

American patrols have linked up with the French patrols south of Grandpre. Bois Negreont was "cleaned up" and the Germans at that point were thrown across the Aire river.

The chief gains east of the Meuse centered in the sector of Ivry and in the wooded heights.

The Yanks today have had a taste of German cooking. Four boche cooks with a rolling food kitchen, came running into the American lines yesterday.

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BRITISH WITHIN MILE OF DOUAI

Americans and British Pour Across Selle River in Le Cateau Chateau.

HUNS BLOW UP BRIDGES

Germans Fleeing From Vicinity of Mont Dorigny—Airmen in Hot Pursuit.

London, Oct. 12.—(11:35 a.m.)—The British are only a mile from the German base at Douai. The war office today announced another advance and the capture of the village of Brebieres, Hamel and Cuiency.

(The capture of Cuiency represents an advance of about four miles west of Douai.)

North of the Senne river, said the official statement, the British are now standing east of Henin-Lietard, and in the western outskirts of Ennuy.

The advance continues.

Advance of Cavalry Patrol.

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Oct. 12.—(U.S.A.)—(Night.)—With cavalry patrols reported to have advanced as far as Longchamps, the British tonight were less than four miles from Douai, the important road and railway center which has been one of the Germans' chief concentration points. It will be very difficult for the Germans to hold Douai much longer. The capture of Douai will affect the whole German line.

Americans and British are pouring across the Selle river in the sector of Le Cateau.

North of the Scarpe river (in the district east and northeast of Arras), the British now hold Vieux-En-Artois, Izel-les-Esquerchies, Drocourt, the northern part of Billy Montigny and Foulquieres.

Iwuy has fallen and the Germans have been cleared out of Briastro. British forces are approaching Solesmes, between 11 and 12 miles east of Cambrai.

Counter-Attacks Fail.

An attempt was made by the Germans in that sector to hold up the Anglo-American advance with counter-attacks, but all broke down.

The Germans on the Selle river front blew up all the bridges in an effort to stay the allied advance and keep up strong fire from artillery stationed behind the ridge of the stream.

When Americans entered St. Souplet they encountered heavy shelling, but pressed on dauntlessly.

Further to the south the French are again advancing.

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EARTHQUAKE SHATTERS HOUSES IN PORTO RICO

Havana, Oct. 12.—Widespread damage has been caused by an earthquake in Porto Rico, according to an unconfirmed report received here from Santiago de Cuba.

Many buildings are said to have been destroyed. The report fixes no definite locality and no loss of life is mentioned. Cable communication between Cuba and Porto Rico is badly hampered.

446 AMERICAN SOLDIERS LOST

Fearful Toll of Collision of the Transport Otranto and Troop Ship Kashmir.

STORIES OF HEROISM

Hundreds of Bodies Washed Up on Rock-Ribbed Coast of Island of Islay.

(By Delt Edwards.)

At an American Reel Camp in Ireland, Oct. 12.—(U.S.A.)—Thrilling stories of the heroism of American soldiers, English seamen and the commanders of rescuing British destroyers were told today by the survivors of the transport Otranto, which was lost in a collision with the sister troopship Kashmir on Oct. 6, between the Scottish and Irish coasts.

Three hundred and forty-six members of the American expeditionary force and eighty-five members of the British crew of the Otranto are missing and believed to have been killed. More than a hundred bodies already have been washed up on the rock-ribbed coast of the island of Islay, near the mouth of the Firth of Clyde.

The Otranto was carrying 446 American soldiers, 100 British troops, 100 British seamen and 100 British civilians. The ship was carrying 1,000 tons of supplies.

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HUN LINES ALONG SUIPE GAVE WAY

Retreat Before French More of a Flight Than Orderly Retirement.

AISNE RAILROAD MENACED

Oise Valley Villages in Flames, Indicating Further Abandonment by Foe.

(Associated Press.)

The Germans have paused in their flight before the Anglo-American advance from the Cambrai-St. Quentin line long enough to attempt a stand along the Selle river southward from the tip of the allied wedge at Le Cateau.

Momentarily, therefore, the line appears to be stationary along this front, where the enemy has hastily dug in. Field Marshal Haig, in his official report today, did not mention any new forward movement here.

The line is an extremely unstable one, however, and the German defenses are described as mere scratches on the surface. There seems all probability that the allied drive will be resumed as soon as the guns and transport catch up with the advanced elements of the German positions.

The German lines along the Suipe river, in the Champagne sector in France, have collapsed. Progress made by the French during the past day in this part of the battle front would seem to indicate that the enemy's retreat northward is more of a flight than an orderly retirement. French forces are reported to have reached the Retourne river between Houdicourt and Saint-Sulpy. Houdicourt is less than four miles east of Neufchateau, the principal German base back of the Champagne front. This advance brings the French up to within two and a half miles of the Aisne river and threatens the railroad line that parallels the stream. Further east the French have not advanced so swiftly, but have made good progress.

Near the Argonne forest Gen. Gouraud's men have swept northward and are officially reported to be less than two miles from Vouziers, an important railroad junction. They are near enough to have almost reached Machault.

French and Italians have moved rapidly along the Chemin-des-Dames and northward from the Aisne. They have reached the vicinity of Lilles, which is on the crest of the ridge between the Ailette and the Aisne, southeast of Leen.

Blazing villages in the valley of the Oise are reported in the official statement of the French war office issued last evening. This refers to the section in the vicinity of La Fore, where the first German retirement was reported yesterday. These fires are looked upon as evidence that the enemy is preparing to abandon that region, as well as the high wooded massif of St. Gobain, to the south.

East of St. Quentin and Cambrai, the French, British and Americans are still moving eastward.

Between Lens and Douai the British are sweeping forward over a wide front and have moved up to within striking distance of Douai and Lille.

From the Argonne forest eastward to the high ground east of the Meuse the American army has broken the Kriemhilde line.

German resistance here has been desperate and the fighting east of the Meuse has also been of the most strenuous character.

Allied troops have been attacking the Austrian positions in the mountain sector of the Italian front. This fighting appears to have been merely a local operation, but the combat has apparently been severe.

Dale, S. C., and Samuel Levy, of Atlanta, Ga.

Roughest Weather.

"The crash came in the roughest weather I ever saw. The steering gear of the Kashmir had been damaged by the heavy seas and she was hauled against us. We were eating breakfast at the time. Everyone rushed up stairs. There was a great hole in the ceiling of the Otranto. Seaborn men had been killed outright.

The water poured in through the hole, flooding the coal bunkers. The two ships separated within a few minutes. The crew of the Otranto heaved anchor and tried to get away from going on the rocks, which could be seen through the mist.

Then the British destroyer came along. Her commander, Lieut. Clavens, was standing in plain view. He was looking toward the land, and evidently saw that it was impossible for us to be rescued from there.

The crew of the Otranto stood to their posts. All of the American soldiers were ordered to lie down, even when they saw the lifeboats being lowered to pieces against the side of the ship.

"Captain Davidson of the Otranto, asked Lieut. Clavens to come along with the destroyer. Dangling lifeboats were being lowered to the Otranto from the destroyer.

"Lieut. Simmons of the Otranto, sang out to the Americans, 'cast off your heavy coat and jump. The men needed no urging although the leap was something like forty feet. "Some of the men missed the destroyer's deck and disappeared in the foaming waters between the two vessels. I saw three crushed to death before they struck the water.

"I jumped also and was washed off the deck of the destroyer three times before I made fast.

Destroyer Battered.

"The destroyer came alongside four times, getting most of the survivors on the third trip. She was pretty badly battered herself.

The waves washed dozens of Americans from the deck of the destroyer, which was not always able to hold. Most of these were lost when the Otranto lurched toward the destroyer, crushing the bridge and smashing the wireless.

The marvelous maneuvering of Lieut. Clavens and the skill and dash of the American soldiers and the British seamen prevented a greater loss of life.

UNPOPULARITY OF CROWN PRINCE ON INCREASE

Zurich, Oct. 12.—Neutral travelers arriving here from Germany report that rumors that Emperor William may abdicate appear to take greater consistency day by day. The arrivals add that the unpopularity of the German crown prince has considerably increased in Germany.

PRINCE MAX MAY BECOME EMPEROR

Dispatch Says Kaiser Expresses Willingness to Abdicate in Interest of Prince.

REPLY EXPECTED TONIGHT

Steps Taken to Place Military Affairs in Berlin Under Civil Control.

Copenhagen, Oct. 12.—The German answer to President Wilson's note will be made public Sunday, according to the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine (North German Gazette), the real semi-official German organ of Berlin.

Extensive concessions are made, the paper adds, which it is hoped will result in discussion of the will being peace.

Note Conciliatory.

London, Oct. 12.—The answer of Chancellor Max, in behalf of Germany, to President Wilson's note is conciliatory and will reach the president tonight, it was reported here this afternoon.

The answer is said to ask President Wilson several questions and to express the hope that the American executive will reply to these questions before the reichstag convenes on Wednesday.

It is understood that Germany adds to President Wilson's demands, the new paper adds.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is one of the most influential papers in Germany, and is generally believed to reflect the government's views.

Willing to Quit.

London, Oct. 12.—The Kaiser has declared his willingness to abdicate in the way that he may not stand in the way of Germany's minister without portfolio, according to a dispatch from Stockholm. The paper says that the Kaiser is opposed to the policy of Chancellor Max and the reichstag majority and that the Kaiser may succeed to the throne of Germany.

Tires of Militarism.

London, Oct. 12.—Steps have been taken at Berlin to place military affairs under civil control, it was reported today.

Dr. Nathias Erzberger, clerical leader who was taken into the German cabinet as minister without portfolio was reported to have been conferred upon this step for the past three days.

Gen. von Stein, who resigned as war minister of Prussia, was forced out, it was said, because he was against peace.

The wireless dispatch declared that "the understanding is that militarism is to be removed from Germany and that Germany will work for a league of nations; will make good the wrongs done to Belgium and will engage to see that all states submit their differences to arbitration in the future.

Willing to Discuss Note.

London, Oct. 12.—The German reichstag will meet October 15 to take up President Wilson's note to Chancellor Max, according to a report put out by the German wireless.

JUNKER ORGANS BEWAIL GLORIOUS OLD PRUSSIA

STRAY FACTS SHOW WHICH WAY WIND BLOWS.

Truth Permeating Remote Portions of Germany—Wilson Proved "No War Maniac."

Amsterdam, Friday, Oct. 11.—While the German junker organs bewail the fall and ruin of glorious old Prussia, and make dramatic appeals to the shade of Bismarck, Berlin bankers today notified their correspondents here that President Wilson's first condition, the evacuation of occupied territories is "not acceptable."

Today's Cologne Gazette already pours balm on wounded German feelings, pointing out that "if the enemy's overwhelming numerical superiority in men and munitions has overcome all human calculations," the Germans have nevertheless proved themselves brilliantly capable and can never be destroyed as a nation.

The truth is beginning to permeate the more remote parts of Germany, it is shown by a chance copy of the Posen Neueste Nachrichten that has reached here, whose editorial makes a remarkable statement. It says: "Veil Now Being Lifted."

"The new chancellor has directly approached President Wilson, which may seem surprising to many. The president's downy brow and upturned mouth in the German press as a political war maniac. We were all the same in this respect; it was because distorted information was supplied us. The veil now is being lifted and it is clearly proved President Wilson is no war maniac, but an idealist whose aim is to establish a world peace founded on a league of nations."

MILITARY POWER UNDER CONTROL

Of German Civil Authorities as Far Politics Is Concerned.

VON STEIN ELIMINATED

Centrist Leader Says Belgium Is Due Reparation for Wrongs Done Her.

London, Friday, Oct. 11.—German military power has already been placed under civil control, so far as politics is concerned, according to an interview with Mathias Erzberger, the centrist leader, sent out by the German government wireless service.

Gen. von Stein, the Prussian war minister, had to be eliminated because he had always worked against a peace by understanding, the interview says. Gen. Scheuch, his successor, is said to hold liberal views. Commanding Generals Von Vittinghoff and Von Haehmismist have been removed because they were considered the embodiment of militarism. All decisions of commanding generals in the interior of Germany concerning administrative functions are made dependent upon the approval of the president of provinces, with an appeal to Gen. Scheuch and finally to the chancellor, according to Erzberger.

Because He Interfered.

Herr von Berg, chief of Emperor William's civilian cabinet, has to resign because he had interfered during the formation of the new cabinet in a manner which aroused the indignation of the majority parties of the reichstag. Erzberger says that this makes it evident that militarism has been forever removed from Germany.

Asked whether he would promote the principles of a league of nations, Erzberger replied:

"That is just what I mean to do. States must altogether desist from the application of force in the settlement of international disputes. This naturally will mean that they must renounce part of their sovereignty but they may obtain, through the league, mutual protection against arbitrary force."

Arguing that all states must unreservedly submit their disputes to arbitration, Erzberger says that the league of nations must establish an organization of imperial courts and guarantee the execution of verdicts by those tribunals. Members of these courts, however, must always be appointed from the permanent members of the league, so that all nations will have confidence in the actions of the courts, he says.

Reparation Is Due.

"Belgium has been wronged by Germany and reparation is due," Erzberger admits, but he adds "it is a question of law and must be settled in a legal manner by means of a court of arbitration set up by a league of nations."

Erzberger concludes by saying he would not have joined the government if he had not been convinced that the government shares his views.